

posterior being slight, that in front of the eyes being more pronounced, anterior clypeal margin convex; eyes situated posterior to the middle, convex, 0.21 mm. in diameter; frontal groove distinct, terminating anteriorly in an expanded depression, continued to the occipital margin from a level with the eyes in a faint impression; occiput in side view with a faint protuberance on each side; mandibles linear, slightly expanded in the basal half, feebly curved apically; antennal scapes stout, slightly curved towards the head; 1st funicular joint, excluding attachment, slightly broader than long, 2nd joint $1\frac{3}{4}$ times longer than broad, following joints successively shortening to the terminal joint which is the longest of the funicle and is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than broad. Thorax in side view broadly convex to the epinotum, slightly raised at the anterior margin, distinctly impressed at the pro-mesonotal suture; from above the mesonotum is seen to be longitudinally and broadly impressed; meso-epinotal impression broad and deep, the metanotum being distinctly indicated and margined by sutures from the adjacent segments; from above the mesonotum appears compressed and is bordered in front by large, protuberant spiracles and behind by less protuberant spiracles, mesonotum expanded ventrally where joined by the coxae and bearing large, apparently open, stigmata; dorsal surface of epinotum erected in the form of two blunt, backwardly directed cones; sides with large slit-shaped stigmata. Petiole with a pair of much higher cones, also backwardly directed, which are horn-shaped and blunted. Gaster 11 mm. long in the preserved state, anterodorsal angle feebly impressed medially, sting stout, not exerted beyond the dorsal segments when preserved. Legs long, femora and tibiae somewhat compressed, claws large and stout, with two well developed teeth and a variable developed third, more minute, tooth at the base. Surface of body dull to lucid, being finely and densely punctate dorsally and less so ventrally, dorsal surfaces also with numerous large, scattered, shallow pits, at least some of which were piligerous originally. Pilosity sparse, consisting of short, fine hairs which are most numerous at sutures, ventrally and on appendages, including the entire mandibles, these hairs are very short and fine on the ventral portions of body and coxae. Reddish brown, gastric segments brown anteriorly and ventrally. Color of head and thorax in life dull red brown, the gaster darker brown except for the posterior parts of the segments which were blotched with lighter brown, epinotal protuberances bright and shiny light red brown. — *Soldier*. Extended length 16-17 mm. (thorax 4.4 mm.). Differing from the typical *burchelli* chiefly in the antennae. The scape in the typical form is, according to Borgmeier, much narrower at the distal end and does not completely hide the first funicular joint when this is extended at right angles. Resembling in this the ssp. *foreli* Mayr to which Borgmeier ascribes the Trinidad, Kartabo, B. G. and Barro Colorado I., C. Z. ants. The present subspecies differs from Trinidad specimens in having a markedly greater dilatation of the scape at the end and a petiolar node shorter and more rounded above. Kartabo specimens have a broader pedicel and have the epinotal carinae more widely separated in front and behind; Barro Colorado I. specimens have longer frontal carinae and shorter scapes. — Described from a colony (No. 582) in rain forest close to the Oronoque River, Courantyne system, British Guiana, July 21, 1936. The ants had formed a bivouac at the base of a tree stump and hanging from branches of small saplings, dry leaves, etc., close to it. The brood was well above the ground and appressed to the stump. Two staphylinoid ecitophiles were taken in unburdened ant files going away from the bivouac".